

# Morning

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## NEWS OF NEW YORK

### Items of Interest in the Great Eastern Metropolis

### GAMBLING AGAIN WIDE OPEN

Less Than 20,000 Families in Greater New York Own Their Own Homes, While Three Million People Live in Flats.

NEW YORK, May 23—After remaining tightly in place for several months the "lid" is now off and New York is again comparatively a "wide-open" town so far as gambling is concerned. From time to time there comes from that mysterious source which New Yorkers have come to call "the man higher up"—though no one can tell who he is—tips that gambling must cease, or that it may begin again. Whichever form the message takes it seems to be regarded as authoritative by both police and gamblers. Now the word is that the devotees of chance may resume operations and in consequence the gambling houses in the side streets off upper Broadway are doing a rushing business and their proprietors wear their old-time look of prosperity. So implicitly do the gamblers trust the source from which permission has come to reopen that there is little attempt at concealment. The

publications of the names and locations of the principal gambling houses along Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second streets has not caused them to close.

### WHERE NEW YORKERS LIVE.

NEW YORK, May 23—The fact that the style of abode in which most of the residents of America's greatest city live is of comparatively recent invention, was called to attention this week by the death of Thomas McKegney, the "father of the flat." It was fifty-five years ago that the first of the buildings for which the Harlem section has since become famous was put up. It accommodated five families and was without any frills. Today nearly 3,000,000 persons in Greater New York dwell in this sort of building, that is, in apartments, flats or tenements. In 1858 when McKegney began the wholesale construction of his flats, in Harlem, the prevailing residence was a detached house of two stories, basement and attic. These, incredible as it seems, to New Yorkers today, rented for about \$100 a year. So rapidly did the demand for them increase, however, that McKegney conceived the idea of building "a lot of houses in a bunch" as he expressed it, and as a result, to him more than to any other cause is due the disappearance of the single house. Today less than 20,000 families in Greater New York own the houses they live in, and a single dwelling of any size and pretensions is possible only for the very rich. Probably in no other way is the rapidity of metropolitan expansion shown so graphically as in the development of the flat which fifty years ago housed less than fifty persons in New York and now provides homes for 3,000,000.

## JOINS IN CAMPAIGN

### Will Aid the West in Prosperity Movement

### CONDITIONS OF MONEY GOOD

No Need of People Hoarding Their Money—Large Number of Business Men Are Still Carrying Large Balances of Cash on Hand.

NEW YORK, May 23—New York not only is joining in the general "prosperity" campaign inaugurated a few days ago in the West, but is preparing to start a movement of her own for the restoration of confidence. Reports received here show that the hoarding of money still continues to some extent in many parts of the country and that even business men are holding down their bank balances, carrying large sums of cash on hand and hesitating to commit themselves to their usual purchases as a result of the fear inspired by the October panic. The fact that the conditions which caused the trouble six months ago have changed and that there is at present no reason for alarm over money tightness is well understood by those familiar with

the financial situation but does not seem to be fully appreciated by many merchants and other business men. To disseminate a better understanding of actual conditions the aid of the great army of traveling men who represent the business houses of this city is being enlisted. In view of the fact that there are 100,000 or more of these traveling representatives, it is believed that no other means will prove so effective in restoring the confidence of business men throughout the country as the facts and arguments which will be supplied to them from the headquarters here and which they will present to their customers. Herman A. Hetz, Comptroller of Greater New York, is at the head of the movement and leading business men of the city have enlisted in it. One feature of the campaign is to be a great gathering which will be held here in August and will be known as the Commercial Travelers' Interstate Prosperity Congress. At this meeting will be assembled not only the commercial men who have been engaged in spreading the doctrine of good times but also leading business representatives from all parts of the country and reports will be prepared showing actual conditions of trade, the extent of the recovery from the trouble of last autumn and the basis on which it is claimed that a condition of real prosperity exists. While it is generally assumed that the real effort of the movement will hardly be felt until after the national political conventions, business men and financial leaders here are determined not to permit a misapprehension of real conditions and the bogie of "presidential year" to delay the realization of general prosperity if energetic action on their part can prevent it.

## DRAEGER APPARATUS

### Supplies Pure Air While Fighting Mine Fires

### WILL LAST FOR TWO HOURS

Cylinder-Tanks Of Oxygen Carried Upon the Back the Carbonic Acid Gas Exhaled From the Lungs Passes Through Potash Cartridges and is Purified.

In accordance with their policy of investigating every promising method for reducing the risks of mining, the anthracite coal operators have just made a test of a new life-saving apparatus. It is a German invention, and its function is to keep the man who wears it supplied with pure air while he fights mine fires or rescues comrades who have been overcome.

The test took place in one of the mines near Scranton. About thirty officials of the companies gathered to witness it. A mine gangway was allowed to fill with gas, for the purposes of the test. Two volunteers, fitted out with the helmets, explored the gangway and chambers branching out from it. Emerging from the gas, they reported themselves none the worse for the experience.

The chief part of the Draeger apparatus, so called after its inventor, is carried upon the back; it includes cylinder-tanks of oxygen, and potash cartridges for absorbing carbonic acid gas exhaled from the lungs. The oxygen, contained in the cylinder at an initial pressure of 2000 pounds issues to the helmet at the proper rate for consumption by the lungs. The exhaled air at the same time is purified by passing through the potash cartridges, and is used over again in conjunction with the fresh oxygen from the tanks. The apparatus will supply air to the wearer for two hours without replenishing.

Recent disasters in bituminous mines, in this country and abroad, have aroused widespread interest in the subject of mine accidents. The United States Government, even, has conducted inquiries into the causes of accidents, with a view to finding means to prevent them. In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania measures for the protection of the miners have been so perfected that fatalities are practically limited to such as are brought about by carelessness or deliberate negligence.

This device now being investigated is designed for use in either smoke or in the deadly gas which occasionally fills sections of mines. The ventilating system installed by the anthracite companies are so complete that the gas is rarely allowed to form in dangerous volume, but the companies, nevertheless, provide the most modern equipment for rescue work. Officials are on constant watch for inventions which may reduce the dangers of the miner's occupation.

Though they prepare thus for fire-fighting and rescues, the companies seek to put most emphasis upon the prevention of conditions which lead to fires and explosions. To this end, they have a thorough system of inspection as well as thorough ventilation. The State of Pennsylvania has twenty inspectors in preventing accidents. Taking in the whole State, there are more mine inspectors on duty in Pennsylvania than in all of Great Britain and Ireland.

Examinations of mine employees, in regard to protective measures, are held by the companies, and these have created much enthusiasm among the men. One of the anthracite companies, for example, gives a trophy to the district making the highest average in the examinations. If the same district comes out ahead three times in succession, it holds the trophy permanently. The spirit of rivalry makes the men study the regulations much more carefully, perhaps, than they otherwise would.

The early morning inspection by

the fire bosses is perhaps the most valuable of protective measures. Several hours before the miners go to work, the bosses visit all the working chambers and test them for gas. If there is any reason why a miner would not be safe in any chamber, the boss indicates the danger by making a conspicuous mark on the coal "face." Besides that, he reports the dangerous chambers to the foreman, and the foreman does not allow anybody to enter them.

In his last report, the Chief of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines says that the great majority of the accidents are undoubtedly caused by the carelessness or negligence of the victims. The miner, who is, in a way, an independent contractor and employs his own laborers, is supposed to use ordinary intelligence in his operations. It is when he doesn't do this that an accident results. Then, sometimes, rescue apparatus comes in handy.

Hence the present test of a breathing apparatus for which important claims are made. The Draeger apparatus has been used in European mines, though it is not yet widely known in this country. It was used in the rescue of miners at the time of the disaster at Currieres, France.

One of its principal advantages is that the wearer can see and hear as usual, and can be easily heard when he speaks to a companion rescuer. The apparatus weighs about 28 pounds and is simple in its operation.

In addition to life-saving appliances of this character, the anthracite companies all have first-aid-to-the-injured corps in their mines. The men in these corps have regular drills, and are instructed by physicians retained for the purpose by the companies. The "miner-doctors" have become remarkably skillful in applying bandages, making splints and tourniquets, and in other phases of the first-aid work. Every year a competition drill between the corps in the numerous anthracite collieries, is held at one of the towns in the region.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of reducing the number of mine accidents is the supplanting of the Anglo-Saxon miners by a miscellaneous foreign element. These foreigners, speaking a dozen or more different languages, are below the British and the Germans in education and general efficiency, and they are careless of their own lives and the lives of others. It has been found possible too, sometimes to buy miners' certificates, and thus avoid the effect of the law which requires experience before the State will grant a certificate. In this way incompetent men often get into the mines, and the operators are powerless to prevent it.

Instructions are printed in every language spoken in the mines, and are posted prominently where all the mine workers may see them. In many instances, however, the State inspectors have learned that the men pay too little attention to the notices.

### CHEESE OR RIFLES.

Cargo of the Steamer Ship Empire Questioned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Before a jury in the United States district court the question of whether the cargo of the steamer Empire was cheese or rifles will be decided today. Incidentally, it will also be decided whether Harry J. Hart and Captain N. W. Liberoth are guilty of conspiracy against the neutrality laws of the United States and of sailing from this port without having filed a manifest of cargo with the collector.

It was in May, 1906, that the steamer Empire, chartered by Hart and commanded by Liberoth, sailed from San Francisco for Central American ports with 294 cases from the tug Dauntless without filing a manifest for the 294 cases or getting a clearance. At a Central American port a call was made where a mysterious individual and 60 black soldiers were taken aboard and the voyage was then continued to Acapulco, where the 294 cases were delivered to a mysterious person, known as Vail.

According to testimony by W. J. Schiller, who was supercargo aboard the Empire, at least one of the cases contained rifles for the cover burst and he saw the contents.

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